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only French Flageolet, with  
Hammers.  
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Bows.  
the Flute, Flute and Violin  
for the Piano Forte.  
for do.  
enth Pot Pourri, for do.  
for do.  
ant for do.  
MARCHES, &c.  
ample of the Sun  
tear.  
Waltz.  
set for the Piano, among  
of those sung in the  
tale of Baylen,  
dedicated to the Supreme

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AND CONRAD,  
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siderably less than the  
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dition sells at 14 dollars  
per volume.

IONS received by JAMES  
alexandria.

llars Reward.

on the subscriber, living  
in Fauquier county, Va., on  
September, a mulatto  
D, about 5 feet 5 or 6  
years of age, has a cut-  
per of one of his eyes,  
ick of a horse—he is a  
as been accustomed to

one new outside jacket,  
k and white stripes, and  
several under jackets;  
Bennet's cord; he is a  
low, and will endeavor  
and change his dress;  
himself David Murphy,  
ward, with all reason-  
son that will bring him  
in any jail so that I get

Geo. Swany.

unty, { Law &  
Partnership.

of NORMAN WALLER  
resolved by mutual con-  
currence against said firm  
ent them for settlement;  
said concurrence will make  
d 1776; Waller, who  
to receive and grant re-  
business in future will  
the name of WILLIAM  
WALLER.

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0, 1809. 2 2nd

ALSO,  
GERMAN ALMANACS,  
For 1810.  
For sale the Gross, Dozen, or single  
October

2nd

*Alexandria Daily Gazette,*  
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,  
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.  
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25.

From the RALEIGH N. C. STAR.

A DESCRIPTION OF SELF-CONCEIT.

When by a shrubby tree,  
Whose limbs and leaves complain'd of poverty,  
I saw a wight of solemn visage prim,  
Who would not notice that I notice'd him ;  
Besotted like Narcissus at the lake,  
In love he pin'd— you ask for whose dear sake ?  
Why, for himself, no being else could move  
This simple sinner to the smallest love ;  
He watch'd his shadow, feet, and every walk,  
And to himself would most politely talk ;  
High swell'd his chest, his body short and team,  
His nose turn'd leftward, and his eyes turn'd in :  
I saw him strut, and take his saucy snuff  
With arm a kimbo and important cough ;  
Like Monkey dress'd in royal robes of state,  
He mimick'd greatness with a broken pate  
Here, though alone, he jeer'd at other folks,  
Applauds himself, and laughs at his own jokes ;  
He walk'd away, as wishing not to meet,  
Since which I learn'd his name was SELF-CONCEIT ;  
Whom pride in dotation had begot by chance,  
With Oyster Wench, whose name was Ignorance.

M. M.

From the (Charleston) Times.

EVELINA.

[As translated from the Irish.]

The following Poem is said to have been written in the TWELFTH CENTURY, by a BARD of the county of WATERFORD, in the kingdom of Ireland—and translated by a gentleman skilled in the language and antiquities of the country. It is to be regretted that the author's name have not been handed down to us.

IT was on the white hawthorn, on the brow of the valley, I saw the rising of the first break ; the young, the soft, the gay delightful morning : it kiss'd the crimson of the rose, mixed with her smiles, and laugh'd the season on us.

Rise, my EVELINA ; soul that informs my heart ; do thou rise, too, more lovely than the morn in her blushes, more modest than the rised rose when weeping in her dews : pride of the western shores !

The sky's blue face, when cleared by dancing sun-beams, looks not serener than thy countenance ; the richness of the wild honey is on thy lip, and thy breath exhales sweet like the apple blossom ; black are thy locks, EVELINA, and polished as the ravens smooth pinions ; the swan's silver plumage is not fairer than thy neck, and the witch of love heaves all her enchantments from thy bosom.

Rise, my EVELINA ; the sprightly beam of the sun descends to kiss thee, without enmity to me, and the heath reserves its blossoms to greet thee with its odours ; thy timid lover will pluck the strawberries from the awful lofty crag, and rob the hazle of its auburn pride, the sweetness of whose kernel thou far exceedest ; let my berries be as red as thy lips, and my nuts ripe, yet milkey as the love-begotten fluid in the bridal bosom.

Queen of the cheerful smile ! Shall I not meet thee in the moss-grown cave, and press to my heart thy beauties in the wood of Inisother ? How long wilt thou leave me EVELINA, mournful as the lone son of the rock ; telling thy beauties to the passing-gale, and pouring out my complaints to the grey stone of the valley ?

Ah ! dost thou not hear my songs. O virgin ? thou who shouldest be the tender daughter of a meek-eyed mother !

Whenever thou comest, EVELINA, thou approachest like summer to the children of frost ; and welcome with rapture are thy steps to my view, as the harbinger of light to the eye of darkness !

The ladies, whose dress lately was all ease and looseness, have now adopted a close and tight costume, favorable neither to health nor beauty. What a pity there should be no medium between the flowing robe and the strait waistcoat !

FOREIGN.

VIA NEW-YORK.

DUBLIN, August 21.  
PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

" Placentia, 14th July, 1809.

" My Dear Sir,

" We arrived here to day, when we overtook the army under Sir Arthur Wellesley, after a fatiguing march of 14 days ; in which time we completed a march of 260 miles, halting only two days on the road. The enemy is said to be at Talavera, strongly posted, wishing our arrival.

" Talavera, 25th July, 1809.

" We marched on the 17th from Placentia ; nothing particular till the 20th—when within 4 miles of Orepesa, with orders to be under arms before day-light, the Spanish army about 3 miles in our rear, on a different road. We halted there on the 21st for want of bread. The Spanish army at least 45,000 men, pushed on a-head : and the whole of our line was seen by General Cuesta.

" The Spaniards kept a-head on the 22d, and at 8 o'clock, A. M. at a small village at this side of Talavera, we heard skirmishing, which we afterwards learned to be the French advanced posts attacked by the Spaniards, which they drove in, and proceeded beyond Talavera, when they halted.—shortly after, we passed several Frenchmen laying dead on the road ; but so bereft of clothes, &c. that were we not told they were so, we might as soon have taken them for English or Spaniards. In their retreat the enemy set fire to all the corn fields, which now perfectly ripe ; so that at our approach to the town, we could see nothing but fire and smoke ! The evening of this day was taken up in reconnoitring the enemy—the result of which was a report from the officers employed in this service, (I cannot say English or Spaniards) " that they were strongly posted with a river in their front, about four miles distant from Talavera."

" We now made every arrangement for a morning's attack—we received orders to parade at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, without drum or noise of any kind. The plan of attack I cannot say any thing of—not of the formation of any of our own columns, except one (my own) under General Hill, consisting of six regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, with 6 field pieces ; but understood our army was to attack the right of the enemy. We arrived within about a mile, or less, of this post, a little after day-light, and formed a line of each regiment, one in rear of the other, (I mean General Hill's)—this was done in order to give support to any point in need of it, as his was the reserve. Here conceive us without a morsel of bread, about to commence an action which we had little doubt would not terminate before night—and if it did, we were ready to follow up the blow, which we did not doubt would terminate in our favor. Here we remained in awful suspense for about half an hour—in momentary expectation of a cannonade commencing on one of our flanks, when word ran down the lines, that " THEY WERE OFF." In fact, the evening before they made every preparation, and seemed determined to oppose our passage ; but marched out silently during the night—so that when we arrived, there was not a man to be seen.

" It was found impossible to proceed without provisions, so after remaining till twelve o'clock in line, we retired back to Talavera, where we still remain for want of bread ;—sometimes getting half, and at others not more than quarter allowance ; men and officers are at times glad to go to a field and shell wheat for their soup ; the allowance is 1 lb of meat, and 1 1/2 lb of bread, the former has been served out pretty regular. The unfortunate result of this is not the sufferings of the men, but the time given to the enemy to receive reinforcements, which they are said to be drawing from Saragossa, which will make their whole strength about 40,000. This force we are not afraid to meet single handed, though with not more than 22,000, but the possibility is we must remain here one or two days more, by which time we expect the light brigade consisting of the 43d, 52d, and 95th, with cavalry ; and it is whispered that sir Arthur will proceed to Madrid and no farther on account of the very alarming consequences that might result from the inefficient supply of provisions : for really it is with difficulty we can get a cart now and then to carry our sick. This place is about 9 miles from Placentia—in that short march we leave upwards of 300 sick in hospital here. Those distances I calculate by the hours we took to march ; otherwise it would be impossible to determine ; for instance, they say in Por-

tugal such a place is so many pisconines or Grande leagues ; the former generally under 4 miles, but the latter I am sure sometimes exceed 7 or 8, though understood to be about 5 1/2—many a hearty curse have I given their Grande leagues !

" As for the country along the banks of the Tagus, which was our route, nothing could be more beautiful for upwards of one hundred miles. After leaving the river the country became as barren as possible—the frontier towns plundered, and for the most part destroyed, and nothing but the most miserable wrecks to be seen ; most of whom deserted their houses on our approach. So that on our march to the army we have often been obliged to force the doors, in order to get a place to cover the men. As for the officers, we generally preferred pitching our tents. On our entering Spain, we had orders not to go into any town, except to purchase provisions, so that since that time the men have always built huts for the night, but often, after a fatiguing march, would not take that trouble, but prefer sleeping under trees.

" This town is shockingly despoiled by the enemy, at least two out of three of every house in town is destroyed ! As for the population of the country destroying the enemy in their retreat, I don't look for it ; and my reason I think you will account a good one. I cannot see any population ; if there is, I do not know where it is concealed, as we have often travelled ten or fifteen miles seeing a house except it be the walls. I believe the people are for the most part, gone to the sea coast or joined the army.

" The Spanish soldiers may fight well—but they are a set of miserable looking fellows. However, I believe Cuesta insisted on commencing the attack, and am not sure but he has followed the French, which is generally now supposed not to exceed 18,000 men, this side of Madrid. We are all vexed at this disappointment. Had we attacked them on the evening we came up, there is not a man would have escaped. I am confident they never supposed the English force to be what it is, or they never would have waited so long. It is evident they went off in great haste, as they have left in their huts beyond the river a number of tables, plates, dishes, &c. which they could not convey with them.

" I am sorry to say there is no likelihood of our pushing forward to-morrow, as we have this moment received a part of yesterday's allowance of bread, 3 lb to six, and none to be purchased ; and the commissaries are obliged to have the corn cut, ground, and then baked. I am confident a number of sir A's enemies will speak of this business, at the same time I do not think any blame can be attached to him. I believe he had every reason to expect large supplies from the Junta in this neighborhood. One thing assists in keeping the men from complaining—that is, a regular supply of wine (a pint each man for the last two days) which the commissaries had not been able to get for some time before. I am sorry to write so long about grievances which I hope will not increase. I am &c.

T. C.

TALAVERA, July 29.

" My Dear Sir,

" Instead of receiving a letter, dated Madrid, you find one dated same as last, and now hope, sir Arthur will be content with dating his from the Plains of Talavera, become famous for the actions of the 27th and 28th inst. at least for some time.

" My last was dated, and I believe forwarded, the 25th, at which time it was every one's opinion that the enemy retreated ; however it appeared our advanced guard kept pace with them till they received reinforcements of several thousands. Sir Arthur, in the morning of the 27th, put himself at the head of our advance (gen. MacKenzie's brigade) and as it is said, induced them to turn about and attack him.

" The brunt of this business was sustained by the Spaniards and this brigade, consisting of about 6,000 men, till about one o'clock, P. M. when the Spaniards by a concerted plan, began to give way, which they did in excellent order, and concealed the greater part of their force behind the town. But by the time the enemy came up they had taken a position in a wood, with their right to the Tagus, two miles advanced from Talavera opposite the enemy's left, while our whole force turned of wood they were halted in, and occupied a most excellent position, with our left on a steep hill, but easy of access, extending to the Spanish lines, covering a part of the enemy from their right to their centre. The enemy, from the rapidity of their movements, got hold of some commanding hill opposite our left.

" With a mountain on their right, and the Tagus on their left, the occupation of this hill, where our left was posted, seemed

to be the great object of the enemy, during the whole business. The action commenced about half past 6 o'clock, P. M. by a vigorous attack of the enemy on this point, which was defended by gen. Hill's division. They continued their exertions to get possession of this hill till 11 o'clock at night, every time they attempted and driven back, withdrew for the right. I could not see their attack of our right, but was happy to find they did not succeed better in that point, and could not boast of having gained an inch of ground either on us or the Spanish. We lay on our arms the whole night, and was in hopes they had retired, however, as day we were much disappointed at finding them within half gun shot of us, which commenced at 5 o'clock, A. M. with the most dreadful cannonade of round grape and shells from a numerous artillery. This destructive fire was so well directed, that notwithstanding every means we could think of to conceal ourselves on the side of the hill, and lying down on our arms, the ranks were thinned very much, without a shot in return, except from three or four pieces of ill directed Spanish artillery. They now renewed their attack to take it by storm : their infantry advanced up the hill for this purpose, and met with no opposition except from our field pieces, till they arrived near the top, when they were charged by the 29th, 2d, 4th, and I believe 6th regiments, who drove them much quicker down than they came up. This division now returned to the foot of the mountain, and dispatched a column of 2000, to take possession of a tower on top, which I thought ought to be occupied by us before, as by means of the easy descent on the other side, we could with ease be cut off, in case of a reverse of fortune, from the road leading from Orepesa to Talavera, which was the same we came to the latter by. The 2d light dragoons and dragoon guards now came round the hill, in a valley between the hill and mountain, which kept this French division from doing any thing further, till reinforced by two other strong columns. They now advanced, and commenced forming a line of one of those, while the other remained in column, ready to receive our cavalry. The 2d were then ordered to advance, and did so very regularly, though under a very heavy fire of musquetry. On commencing the charge, the column which had been deployed succeeded, by double quick time, in getting into column, before the dragoons came up. The 2d, notwithstanding, came up to the point of the bayonet, in hopes the enemy would show some symptoms of breaking ; but quite the contrary, they remained as steady as a wall, though I saw several shells fall in the centre of them, and kept up such a brisk fire, that they soon compelled the 2d to retire in disorder. The guards now came up, but very gradually declined charging. The loss of the 2d must have been very great : I went over the field this morning, and saw more than I could imagine—horses and men completely burned to ashes !

" This certainly was one of those views in action which seldom occur, and indeed one of the finest I ever saw, or that could be imagined ; the 2d advancing, under repeated shouts and buzzes from the troops on the hill—the enemy's line running to get into column, as a place of security—the steadiness of those columns, which looked more like buildings than men—and the severing bravery of the 2d in charging and actually going round one of the columns, I do not think any painter or pen capable of picturing it in half its beauties.

" Before the charge, 4 or 5000 of the Spaniards got up the mountain, in rear of our cavalry, and in a short time commenced a very spirited attack on the French, who had the top for near a mile completely lined with infantry. They kept up so quick fire, and seemed so determined to carry their point, that in about two hours the enemy began to give way in that quarter, but continued disputing it for several hours after—when near sunset they lost it in quiet possession of this column of Spaniards, who certainly behaved nobly.

" About 3 o'clock, I was glad to find that the enemy had gained no ground on the right of the centre, though I could not for the forest of trees distinguish how matters went on in that quarter. About four o'clock, our battalion was called from its lurking place on the top of the hill ; when we were exposed to a heavy fire of shells, by which we lost at least 100 men, without a shot in return ; and were ordered to proceed singly down the hill, to check a column that was again advancing to storm the other side (towards the right and centre) of the hill. After forming line, our commanding officer wounded, and standing the fire of this column, supported by a heavy discharge of artillery, for about five minutes we fired,

enemy, during action commenced, P. M. by a volley, Hill's division, to get past, and driven down to ascend, they could not see, but was happy to have gained time or the Spanish the whole night, d. retired; however disappointed at gun shot of us, ill, the attack a' clerk, A. M. while ride of round grape as artillery. This well directed, that ans we could think on the side of our arms, the ranks without a shot in or four pieces of artillery. They now take it by storm: up the hill for this opposition except they arrived near charged by the 66th regt such quicker down s division now re-mountain, and dis-to take possession h I thought ought re, as by means of their side, we could use of a river of trading from Oregon was the same we The 28d light dragoons now came round between the hill and his French division either, till scudered among. They now red forming a line he other remained give our cavalry—red to advance, and though under a very

On commencing which had been double quick time, before the dragoons notwithstanding, came yet, in hopes the me symptoms of contrary; they re-wall, though I saw centre of them—and fire, that they soon retire in disorder—up, but very pr—g. The loss of the great; I went over and saw more than s and men complete.

"I remain, &c.  
"T. C."

BOSTON, October 18.

From Spain and Portugal—We have accounts as late as the 8th ultimo. It is stated by them, that the great armies which had been in contact on the borders of Castile and Estramadura, after consuming and destroying every kind of food for man and beast, had been compelled to separate, and return to points where subsistence could be obtained: That the French had fallen back on Madrid, where supplies were received across the Pyrenees, from France; the English from Portugal, and the Spaniards on the Guadiana; and that no battles since those which have been reported, had been fought. The last advices from Lisbon (the nearest maritime place to the late scene of war) do not intimate any preparations on the part of the English to embark their troops, nor any apprehensions, on the part of the Portuguese, for the issue of the patriot cause.—The patriots were in excellent spirits; and provisions were very plenty and cheap, in Cadiz and Lisbon; and nothing were wanting to supply the armies, but energy in the administration of their affairs.

I was glad to find though I could not distinguish how mat-ter. About four hours of the hill; when heavy fire of shells, last 100 men, without being ordered to pro-drance to storm the right and centre of the line, our command standing the fire of a heavy discharge five minutes we fired

best informed Frenchmen in Spain were of opinion, that unless Napoleon has a prospect of recovering the Spanish colonies, he will evacuate the peninsula as a bad bargain, and give his brother Joseph some other kingdom. The American charge des affaires, near the supreme governing Junta, is said to be a warm advocate of the patriot cause; and to have confidence in its success.

The Clergy of Spain continue the most faithful and zealous supporters of the patriot cause. It appears too they are held in high estimation. The bishop of Toledo is to be regent of the kingdom; and the new viceroy of Mexico, Don Francisco de Zana de Beaumont is a priest. The conduct of Napoleon to the pope, has, if possible, sharpened their hatred of him.

The last accounts from Cadiz (to Sept. 6) confirmed the report of the resignation of gen. Cuesta; and that, on the recommendation of the English ambassador (marquis Wellesley.) The Junta had agreed to the formation of a Regency, which it was expected would be more efficient than the Junta. The bishop of Toledo was mentioned as the expected Regent.

NEW-YORK, October 20.

An intelligent Spanish officer in this city lately from Spain represents it as a hopeless attempt for Bonaparte ever to think of conquering that country. Overturn it, he says, he may, but subjugate it he never can. It is not, however, by opposing large armies to

large armies the Spaniards expect to succeed, but in that less splendid but equally destructive mode of warfare, which consists in cutting off every individual that straggles from his camp, so that the French will never be able to consider themselves masters of a foot of ground more than what is actually and immediately occupied by their army. The country he says is entirely devastated, and not even refreshments can be found for the traveller within 100 miles of Madrid—he assures us it is a fact that the French army subsists entirely on provisions and forage brought all the way from France.

### Alexandria Daily Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23.

The detention of the Africaine frigate, and also that of the British packet at N. Y. have excited much speculation and conjecture. We do not doubt that it is the wish of the British minister to convey to his government, the sentiments and disposition of the American government at this particular juncture, and we believe that before this day, Mr. Smith and Mr. Jackson have had some serious and important discussions.—The time has arrived when the two governments should come to explanations, that in one way or the other will put an end to the doubts and uncertainties which have so long attended their relations. If we look to the angry fulminations of the National Intelligencer, and the scurrilous invectives of the democratic papers, and particularly those of them who are supposed to possess the confidence as they certainly do the patronage of the administration, we cannot in candor say that our hopes of an amicable adjustment are sanguine. If unfortunately the present attempt at adjustment should fail, we believe no other will be made, and the consequence will be, what has been so long desired by the democratic party in this country, and a considerable party in the other.

We need offer no argument or observation to prove what are, and have long been the views of a vast majority of the democratic party in this country. In G. B., there has been a powerful party, who have been at all times desirous for a war with this country, composed chiefly of the navy, the shipping interest generally, and more particularly the East and West India interests. Opposed to this party, has been the army, the whole manufacturing interest, and those interested in the American trade. These latter, exclusive of the impolicy of war with this country, addressed the interests, and fears of the nation, and reasoning from what they apprehended to themselves particularly, perhaps overrated the importance of our commerce. In those apprehensions, the West India colonies partook largely. We are assured by very intelligent persons, who have recently visited Britain, and by others who have visited her West India colonies, that a great change has taken place, the number of our friends have diminished, and the apprehensions which once existed, have ceased. Those arguments which were once with so much appearance of reason, addressed to the apprehensions of the nation, are now abandoned or treated with contempt.

Yours, &c.  
ANDREW SCOTT,  
Master of the ship *Sally*, of Boston,  
(N. Y. Gazette.)

our embargoes and non-intercourses, did not ruin them, and the West India colonists have found that they did not starve. The latter have been compelled to the use of means which they did not know were in their possession. Commercial warfare, for that was the kind of war waged, has always the effect of drawing forth resources, which nothing but necessity could discover. Every person who had any knowledge, derived from personal observation, foresaw and predicted the consequences that would result from the impolitic system of commercial restrictions adopted by the late administration. The effects upon ourselves were certain, upon the other party, they were at least doubtful.

There is, however, a very great proportion of the people of England, who are adverse to war with America, and so we believe is the government. In making this assertion, we would not mean to ascribe any great share of moderation to the British government, but her interests are so manifestly promoted by peace with the United States that she cannot, we should think, be bro't to enter into a war, if it can be avoided. But if the irritations which have existed so long, are not checked by an amicable adjustment, and that speedily, we believe it will not be in the power of either government to restrain a temper which will not be satisfied but by war. From these considerations, we feel no uncommon degree of solicitude for the result of these negotiations, which are we have no doubt opened at Washington.

(Norf. Led.)

Singular Inscription.  
From *The Intelligencer*, printed at Portsmouth, New Hampshire:—  
The following singular inscription is taken from the grave stone of a deceased son of William Plummer, Esq. of Epping.  
"Here resteth, the innocent Quintus Plummer—the 5th son of Wm. and Mary Plummer, he was born on the 5th day of the 5th month of the 5th year of the 19th century, and drew vital air, only five times 5 days.

AISSEZ OF BREAD	
Made of Superfine Burr Flour.	CENTS.
The 3 pound loaf to be sold for	34
4 pound loaf	17
2 pound loaf	9
1 pound loaf	4 1-2

JAMES HARRIS,  
Clerk of the Market.

October 25.

FALL GOODS,  
RECEIVED BY THE WILLIAM AND JOHN,  
FROM LIVERPOOL,  
A general assortment Fall Goods:  
AMONGST WHICH ARE—  
Fine and coarse broad & narrow Cloths, well assorted; Coatings, Cassimeres, Flannels, Blankets, Vestings, Hosiery, &c. &c. which will be opened and for sale in a few days.

John Lloyd.

October 23. d1w31aw3w

### Comb Manufactory

#### AND Fancy Store.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has purchased the STOCK and STORE of GOODS of Mr. John Duffey, and is carrying on the COMB-MAKING in its various branches, in the same established stand, in Royal-street, near the City Hotel, where he has a general assortment of Ivory, Tortoise-shell and Horn Combs, with a variety of other Fancy Goods, viz. Jewellery, Pen-Knives, Scissors, Razors, Duff's Patent Razor Straps, good quality Windsor Soap, &c. Riding Whips and Walking Canes of almost every description, Looking Glasses with gilt and mahogany frames, mahogany and paper-frame Dressing Glasses, with and without drawers, with a variety of German Goods and other articles not enumerated, which he will sell by wholesale or retail on moderate terms, to those who will favor him with their custom.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Thomas Mount.

September 12. 2aw

### Sudly Mills for Sale, PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on the 15th November next,

A most complete and elegant

### MERCHANT MILL,

With a Miller's House, a two-story Dwelling House, a commodious Stone Store House, Blacksmiths' Shop, Stable, &c. and sixty acres of Land, admirably adapted to timothy, a great part of which is highly improved meadow.

The Mill House is 48 by 56 feet, with 2 pair of Burr Stones, 4 by 8, and a pair of country stones.

With respect to situation and other advantages there is none in Virginia more propitious, being on a never failing stream formed by a conflux of the Bull Run and Catharpia about four miles from the Little River Turnpike Road, and one mile from the contemplated road from Fauquier court house to Centreville, and directly in the route from an extensive contiguous settlement of productive farms.

The terms of sale will be one third of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in one, two and three years, secured by bond with approved security.

Any person inclined to purchase may have an opportunity of treating for this property in the mean time with

Landon Carter.

Sept. 30. eo

### Choice Imperial Tea.

THE subscriber has just received a supply of uncommon good IMPERIAL TEA—such as he can recommend to his customers.

Thomas Patten.

October 21.

TO RENT,  
THE HOUSE AND WAREHOUSE on the corner of King and Pitt streets, at present occupied by Thomas Patten. Possession will be given on the 15th December next. Apply to

R. I. Taylor, or

Eliza Wilson.

Oct. 17. d3t-2aw

### SALE BY AUCTION.

GERMAN GOODS.

On Wednesday, the 23d inst. at 11 o'clock, at the warehouse of M. H. D. Witchelhausen, esq. Bowly's wharf, No. 82, corner of South and Wood-streets, will be sold, on a liberal credit, for approved, endorsed notes, *The greater part of the cargo of the ship William Penn, capt. Field from Bremen,*

*CONSISTING OF*

24 boxes	Platillas Royals
20 do	Challets or brown Platillas
40 do	Bretagnes
7 do	Rouens
8 do	Estopillas
9 do	Book Checks
7 do	Listadoes
2 do	Cress a la Morlaque
8 do	Bunten
13 do	White Rolls
23 bales	brown Rolls
7 do	Oznaburghs
12 boxes	Hessians
36 do	Burlaps
44 do	Tickeleburgs
5 boxes	Ravens Duck
3 do	Bags

The above will be ready for examination and Catalogues delivered two days previous to the sale.

CASPAR OTTO MULLER, Auctioneer.  
Baltimore, October 13—16.

### PUBLIC SALE.

Under a decree of the honorable the circuit court of the district of Columbia, held at Alexandria, the subscribers will expose to public sale at the coffee-house on the 30th day of October, on a credit of sixty and ninety days,

An Undivided moiety of a rent of £ 131 18 per annum,

Payable for ever, charged on a lot of ground situated at the intersection of Wolfe and Union-streets, and extending southwardly along the west side of Union street one hundred and fifteen feet, and westwardly along the south side of Wolfe street sixty two feet six inches. The payment of this rent is secured by valuable permanent improvements on the lot, and by the personal liability of the late col. Fitzgerald, and col. Wm. Lyles of Broad Creek Maryland.

And if from the sale of the above rent charge the sum required by the decree of the court cannot be raised—the subscribers will then proceed to sell, at the same place, and on the same credit—

*One undivided seventh part of the reversion in fee,*

Expectant on the death of Jane Roberdeau, widow of Daniel Roberdeau, deceased, in the following Lots, that is to say, one Lot on the east side of Water street between Wolfe and Wilke's streets, in front on Water-street 51 feet 3 inches, in depth 123 feet, and bounded on the north by an alley 4 feet wide.—On this lot is erected a handsome and convenient 3 story brick dwelling house, with the usual out-houses—And two other lots adjoining each other on the west side of Union-st. between Wolfe and Wilke's streets, in front on Union-street forty one feet, in depth one hundred and twenty five feet.

R. I. Taylor.  
Cuthbert Powell.

October 18.

Attention to Fortune Hunters,  
And Possession will be given immediate  
ly—any day.

I WISH to sell, the unexpired lease of 8 years, from the 10th day of December next, in the elegant and commodious HOTEL I now occupy in Alexandria. This establishment is justly celebrated as affording the best accommodations on the continent, and to a man of attention and abilities in the fine of his profession, cannot fail to yield a handsome fortune. The proximity of this property to the seat of government, being but about six miles from the capitol, over the Potomac Bridge, the growing importance of Alexandria, and the increase of the business of the house since the residence of the present occupant, all conspire to prove, that there is not a more eligible situation in the United States.

Attached to the tavern, is a well conducted coffee-house, supported by a respectable subscription.

Together with an insurance office.

There are at present twenty four yearly boarders of the first respectability, in the hotel.

The whole house is elegantly furnished, and to a person who takes the lease, the greater part of the furniture will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

William Caton.

September 20.

### BANK OF POTOMAC,

October 14, 1809.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, the Stockholders in the Bank of Potomac, that an election for twelve Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the court-house, in the town of Alexandria, on MONDAY, the 13th day of November next.

By order of the President and Directors,  
Charles Page, Cashier.

APRIL 24.

### OBSERVE.

The following MEDICINE S are sold by ROBERT GRAY, Bookseller in King-street—and by A. HINGSTON, Fairfax-street, Alexandria.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant Fevers,

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills,

Prepared by Richard Lee and Son.

Persons wishing to purchase this valuable medicine, are requested to be particular in enquiring for Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, put up in wooden boxes, having on the outside wrapper the signature of Richard Lee and Son. This is necessary, as there are other pills of the same name.

The operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life without the least inconvenience or danger.

They are admirably adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid excretions: to restore the appetite, produce a regular habit of the body, promote free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, so often attended with fatal consequences to the lives of thousands, and seldom, if ever, fail to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. Habitual costiveness, and its opposite, are removed by their wholesome influence, as also those diseases arising from them, headaches and sickness at the stomach.

It is almost unnecessary to state, that on the regular habit of the system, the health of mankind depends. To conduce to this all-important object, perhaps no medicine was ever more generally successful than these pills: they never do harm, and at least nine times out of ten afford relief to those who use them for the purposes for which they were intended.

With the most perfect confidence we recommend these pills to the public, and will only further add, that their operation is always pleasant, and that they leave nothing of that costiveness behind them too often attending medicines designed for similar purposes. Ten years have justified us in stating these facts, during which we have had a very extensive and constantly increasing sale for this truly valuable medicine.

### To the Ladies,

Whose faces and complexion are injured with Freckles, Pimples, Black Worms, Tan or Ayburn, Ringworms, Prickly Heat, &c.

To those persons recommended

Lee's Persian Lotion,

A certain remedy for removing those disagreeable barriers to beauty, the proprietors with the most sacred regard to truth, and the credit of those medicines, assure the afflicted that all the different appearances above enumerated, are in a short time subdued by wetting the parts affected, with this pleasant fluid, according to the directions on each bottle.

Persons therefore who regard, either what is due to themselves, or the favor and opinion of the world, who can distinguish between the comeliness of health, and the deformity of disease, and who can weigh the advantages which belong to and are inseparable from an engaging appearance, to which perhaps they themselves, have by nature, the strongest claims, are seriously assured these advantages so far as belong to a good skin, are to be obtained by the use of his Lotion, however violently they may happen to be afflicted.

Instead of the studious and debilitating courses of medicines which patients went through formerly, and which perhaps they are still too frequently obliged to undergo, it is now found that the greatest number of these complaints are most certainly & speedily removed by the use of local remedies, merely, than they ever were by a contrary course.

### LEE'S LOTION

Is celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin, of every kind, it operates mildly without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration, which is so essential to health, yet its effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth. Sold at the Bookstore.

The article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

RICHARD LEE & SON.

Persons not attending to the above, are liable to be imposed upon.

August 9.

### Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any offered to the public, being innocent and mild certain and efficacious in its operations.—Should no worms exist in the body, it will without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms &c. many fatal disorders.

### Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long extensive experience, to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of nervous disorders consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of blood, &c.

stical affections, inward weaknesses, violent cramps in the stomach and bad indigestions, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, obstinate gleet, flour albus for whites, impotency, barrenness &c. &c.

### Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermitting fevers.

### Lee's Genuine Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprain bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c.

### Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the use of other remedies.

### Lee's Genuine Eye Water,

An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes:

### Tooth Ache Drops,

Which give immediate relief.

### Lee's Corn Plaster.

### DAMASK LIP SALVE.

### Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

### Indian Vegetable Specific.

A certain and never failing cure for venereal complaints.

N. B. Each and every medicine above-mentioned, have directions describing their mode of use in the most perfect manner.

April 3.

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken a house near Captain George Slacum's, for the purpose of teaching a Night and Day-school. He will engage to teach any branch or any thing any other teacher in town will do, and his terms will be very moderate.

James Smith.

October 23. 106

### FOR SALE,

### A NEGRO WOMAN.

SHE is a good Cook, Washer and Ironer, and will be sold low for cash or on a short credit. Apply to the Printer.

Sept. 30.

### 505 Acres of Land for Sale.

I WISH TO SELL the above quantity of LAND, situated near the road leading from Georgetown to Alexandria, and about an equal distance from each town.

This property is fully one half covered with wood, which will render it an advisable purchase, on the terms that I will sell it.

GEORGE H. TERRETT, Esq. will shew the land to any gentleman who wishes to see it, and will give me information thereof.

George H. Chapman.

October 4. 11m

### Joseph H. Mandeville,

Corner of King and Union-streets,

### HAS FOR SALE,

2000 bushels coarse and fine Salt, by the bushel and in sacks.

50 barrels Whiskey.

1000 wt. Rhode Island Cheese.

Goshen do. in casks.

5000 wt. best green Coffee, in bags.

1000 do. white do.

French Brandy.

Jamaica, Antigua, Windward Island, and New England Rum.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas, of the latest importations.

Sugar, best Muscovado, in hogsheads and barrels.

Do inferior qualities, in do.

Molasses, in hogsheads.

Clover Seed, warranted fresh.

Cotton, in bales and by retail.

Candles, mould and dipped.

Loaf and Lump Sugar.

Spanish Cigars, Hamilton's and Garret's.

Snuff, in bottles, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Pepper, Allspice, Chewing Tobacco, Madder, Copperas, Seal Leather, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Best Superfine Flour, for private families,

a few barrels Corn, and some good Oats,

Plaster of Paris, &c.

April 17. d

### FOR SALE,

### A quantity of House Frames,

From 16 feet to 22 feet long, one story and an half and two stories high. I have also, two very handsome two-story Brick houses to rent, in a pleasant situation, just finished.

A. Scholfield.

Sept. mo. 14th.

Printing in all its variety neatly executed at this office.

Scheme of a Lottery,  
For founding a COLLEGE in Baltimore.

2 prizes o	20,000	is	40,000
2	10,000		30,000
2	5,000		15,000</td